

It is reported, the *N.C. Daily News*, that the *Pao-hua* is to run on the Hankow-Ichang line.

DANIEL DE JESUS, charged with having caused the death of a tailor, was this morning (14th inst.) committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

ACCORDING to a Japanese paper, among the pirates who infest Tongquin, are some half-dozen Japanese, one of whom has risen to the rank of a pirate captain.

HALF of the Chinese coolies at Tanjong Pagar Singapore are said by the *Free Press* to be down with influenza, and there is some difficulty in despatching vessels.

MR. REDING, Russian consul at Shanghai, leaves for home on the 15th inst. During his absence Mr. Carl Rock, consul-general for Sweden and Norway, will look after Russian interests.

THE *Pekin Gazette* notifies that Wu Ta-ch'ing, the Director-General of the Yellow River, has been granted one month's leave of absence to enable him to visit his aged mother, who is lying very ill at Soochow.

A new magazine called the *Unitarian* has just made its appearance in Tokyo. According to itself, it has been established by the American Unitarian Association in cooperation with some of the most earnest and patriotic minds of Japan.

COAL prospects in British North Borneo, we learn from a trustworthy source, are of the most satisfactory character. The concession which was obtained some time ago by a local Syndicate promises to be a great success the prospecting so far having exceeded the most sanguine anticipations.

THINGS have been decidedly dull about town these last few days—so dull, in fact, that a young financial friend of ours, in despair of improvement, and with a laudable desire for a new sensation, started out to discharge some of his numerous liabilities. Needless to say, his success was complete.

THE *N.C. Daily News* of the 9th inst. says:—"The Tungchow brought down 114 boxes of treasure valued at £10,000 from Tientsin. She made the passage from Taku Bar to Shanghai in 55 hours. The Kowshing did the same distance in 49 hours, 30 minutes, and the Chinkiang the same year in 55 minutes."

CAPTAIN Craigie, of H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, went ashore at Singapore the other week, unfortunately forgetting to take his keys with him. During his absence his Chinese steward discovered the keys, opened the safe, and walked off with \$100, \$100 being in \$10 notes and \$300 in \$5 notes. A warrant for the arrest of the thief was issued.

THE M.M. steamer *Djennah* got her propeller entangled with the buoy moorings while coming to the Pier at Kobe, the other week. She was not long in clearing herself. Three members of her crew, who were remarkably good divers, succeeded in freeing the propeller of its entanglement, and in less than an hour the vessel was alongside the Pier.

We are informed by a gentleman from the Peak district that about a quarter to nine on the morning of the 12th inst., a storm of hail suddenly broke over the Tramway station, lasting about three minutes. The stones were phenomenally large, averaging about an inch across, by three-eighths thick. It was a sight, our informant assured us, that he would not have believed if he had not witnessed it.

OPPOSITION is certainly the life of trade. Our Shanghai morning contemporary of the 8th inst. says:—"It was stated at Hankow that the *Nanking* was to bring down something like 20,000 packages from Hankow, the freight upon them being nil. We hear that the low rates of passage-money now current are so promoting travel, that what is lost by the low tariff is more than made up the numbers carried."

We are informed that the general managers of the Labuk Planting Co., Ltd. have received "muskers" of fermented tobacco from their estate which exports in Hongkong have very favorably reported on. These samples are to be forwarded by mail to London and Amsterdam to be further tested and reported upon. The latest reports from the Company's estate are highly favorable and there is every prospect of the enterprise proving a profitable one to all concerned.

ACCORDING to the *Nippon*, another case of attempted assassination has taken place in Japan. It says:—"A telegram, dated Tokyo, 10.5 p.m. on the 2nd instant, reports that an attempt was made on the previous night to assassinate Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Tōri. The assassins were two in number, but the Viscount was fortunately, un wounded, and captured them both. The telegram is short, and we could not find out the real circumstances of the case; whether the attempt was the result of a difference of opinion on political subjects, or whether it arose from private enmity." Viscount Tōri is, at present, the head of the *Hoshū Chūssei-ha*, one of the Conservative associations of the country, but it is one which has only existed for a couple of years, and it does not seem to possess very much influence in the country. Its leader can therefore scarcely count as one of the ruling factors in the body politic.

THE following letter from the captor of the Brothers Roque, translated in the *Courier d'Hainan*, is sufficiently curious to bear reproducing. It is written to the bearer of the ransom of \$50,000—M. Biffaud. The brigadier general of the third degree. From me, Lao (Liu-ky), chief of the advance-guard and outposts at Moi-nin:—Our army has received, on the 20th January, your letter sent by some agriculturists, together with some provisions for the "gentlemen." In that letter you spoke of the re-purchase of Mr. Roque and his men. We consented, begging them to fix the ransom at \$50,000, 50 pieces of Canton crapes, 50 pieces of black silk, and twelve watches (ten of copper and two of silver), all to be ready for exchange on the 4th February. Our army and sentinels are all brothers, full of sympathy and unity. The gentlemen agreed to the terms, but asked for a day more, as the difficult and precipitous route might delay you, as well as us. We put all confidence in your envoy, the chiefs of the neighboring villages guaranteeing our safety. We shall first send our representatives to see that our requirements are satisfied on your part, and you also may ascertain if our "friends" are the men you seek. Then the exchange. It is understood that the French soldiers will stay at least one hundred paces in the rear, ten only escorting the ransom and to receive our guests. On both sides let us resolve to be as faithful and just as the Heaven that invisibly protects us, promising and swearing that we will act without reservation according to our agreement. You must guarantee that all the officers commanding military posts shall leave us unmolested for ten days, and that the inhabitants shall not be molested. The brush (pen) cannot say all."—In a subsequent letter, Liu-ky says that "Wing-fat-cheong, the compadre to M. Roque, was shot whilst attempting to escape with his father. The story is discredited. As stated yesterday (11th inst.), the captives arrived at Haiphong on Saturday last,

THE Yokohama papers state that they learn that the Viceroy Li is in consultation with other Chinese officials regarding the Loochow Islands, and that it is the intention of these officials to send a despatch to the Japanese Government, demanding the return of the Islands; and should the reply be unfavourable, they threaten trouble to Japan in the future.

THE China Merchants' Co.'s paddle-wheeler *Kiang-kuwan* arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Shanghai, under orders to inaugurate the long-threatened opposition on the Canton river to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. and the China Navigation Co. We understand that no date has yet been fixed for the *Kiang-kuwan* to commence sailing, but there will doubtless be some delay in order that the vessel may pass the requisite Government surveys. It is reported that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., as representing the Indo-China S. N. Co., will take a prominent part in the new opposition.

THE Nagasaki *Rising Sun* has the following:—"The *Hongkong Directory* and Hong List for the Far East," for 1890, published at the *Hongkong Telegraph* Office, being the ninth publication of that work, came to hand by the last P. & O. mail. It is a complete directory of Japan, China, Korea, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Straits Settlements, Macao, Cochinchina, Manila, etc.; it also contains the foreign treaties, ordinances, rules, and regulations in force in the East, sporting statistics, etc., etc. So far as the information referring to Nagasaki is concerned, it is as correct as the constant changes being made will permit, which is more than can be said of its contemporary the "Chronicle and Directory." The whole comprises a book of over 800 pages of useful information."

REFERRING to the present depressed state of the tea trade, the *Foochow Echo* says:—"We believe that if the foreign tea merchants will only take the trouble of urgently enquiring why the foreign tea hongs are generally unable to make enough to keep the pot boiling, while their whole crowd of native employees are prospering year by year, we doubt not that the root of the depression will be found. Though a reduction of the present absurdly heavy duty and lekin are absolutely necessary, it will be still of no good if both these duties are not entirely placed in the hands of foreign Customs. Our opinion is that unless the tea growers are free from the enormous squeezes in the country, and the enquiry into the prosperous state of native employees in foreign tea hongs be made, nothing will save the trade from total collapse."

TIGERS are reported as numerous in Jelabu. At Jelabu Jonggi a gentleman came across the fresh tracks of one, which he carefully measured off with a foot rule, the dimensions being eleven inches by nine! This sounds like romancing, but the fact can be proved. The natives seem to have a yard in connection with this animal, which they believe to be the same that several years ago carried off a young child and restored her to her mother unharmed some 14 days afterwards. The child is known as the "Kramat" or prophetess, and was a few months back married to the Dato Penghulu. She is popularly supposed to possess certain supernatural powers. The tiger, which was of enormous size, is called the "Kramat harimau," and the natives make out that it is harmless.

AMONG all the generous subscribers to Jubilee statues of useless females, illuminations for unobservant "Jukes," etc., surely some may be found who will send up a dollar for a much more deserving object. At the Central Police Station is a destitute, white-haired old cripple belonging to somewhere around Lincolnshire, named William Mann. He hasn't a cent, is 78 years of age, has been cut in the East fifty-seven years, and is being sent home. The poor fellow is still smart and active, considering his age, and has a volume of stories that he could tell. He came out here in 1833, as master of a schooner. Among his many adventures he was forced, by fifteen Spanish prisoners, who had escaped, to take them from Guam, in the Mariana, to the Pelew Group. About fourteen years ago he was one of a crew wrecked on an island in the Carolinas. The natives stole part of the bit of cargo salved, and, because the captain slapped the chief in the face for permitting it, most of his comrades were slaughtered before his eyes. He got a terrible slash across the cheek, a spear-wound in the head, and several fingers cut off—hence his helpless condition. A hundred dollars would be a small fortune to him, and we hope that quite that amount will be forthcoming. The Inspector in charge will account for all donations.

IT would doubtless interest the Irish leader, the *Japan Mail* says, to know that the story of his arraignment by Captain O'Shea has been quoted by Japanese writers as a warning to their own countrymen. "We have no accurate information," writes a leading vernacular journal, "as to the details of the Parnell-O'Shea suit, but it seems to be of a nature not lending itself to discussion in polite society. Mr. Parnell has championed the cause of Irish autonomy, and secured the co-operation of Mr. Gladstone, but his policy in this matter is bitterly opposed by the great bulk of his countrymen. Thus he has had to contend with all sorts of difficulties. Last year his fair fame barely escaped smirching in the investigations of the Royal Commission, and now he is again in difficulties as regards the law. It is the fate of great men to encounter troubles, but troubles such as this last that threaten the Irish leader are peculiarly regrettable. A few years ago we had the case of Sir Charles Dilke, and now we have that of Mr. Parnell. Without going into the merits of these cases, we are constrained to admit that the recurrence of such scandals is very unfortunate for England's reputation. On the other hand, it is a natural consequence that as political rivalry between parties becomes keener, the characters and private lives of their members should be exposed to closer scrutiny. Statesmen have to be prepared for this. They must expect not only that political actions will be exposed to criticism, but also that their private conduct will be pried into. The statesman must therefore walk perfectly straight and uprightly in every relation of life. Political dissensions have now been imported into our Japanese society. The epithets applied to high officials by their opponents are of the strongest. They call them wicked subjects, corrupt officers, thieves, sellers of the State, and so forth. Officials on their side, conscious that there are no grounds for these extravagant denunciations, feel little concern about them. But, as a matter of fact, the private lives of Japanese officials are extremely loose: they even seem to think that laxity of morals is a trait of the political hero. Is that domain they do not yet find themselves assailed. But their immunity will not be perpetual. As society advances to a higher plane of moral sensitiveness, and above all, as the strife of the general public, agitators, will not confine themselves to the discussion of political questions, every incident of a prominent opponent's life will be held up to applause or execration. These points have been carefully considered by the Government before deciding as they did. The Secretary of State was of opinion that the Government could not get a really efficient officer unless he could at least, as much as is paid to the Straits Settlements. Perhaps it is a pity that the

in connection with the new Masonic Order of the Secret Monitor, the *Singapore Free Press* learn that the Straits Settlements has been erected into a district, with R. W. Br. F. H. Gottlieb as D. G. S. R. The Conclave at Penang has been allowed to take as its motto "Pilum in Indis."

THE Artillery Volunteers are being invited by the military authorities to co-operate in a big display in honor of the Duke of Connaught. But they are not "freezing on" to the idea. We understand that the Fleet will go through a series of evolutions when the visitors arrive. The *Fame* will be on hand to tow any "cripple" into harbour after the display.

THE Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table recommendations for the vote of \$735, for the employment of a nuisance inspector at Kowloon during the ensuing five months, and of \$90 for a Chinese teacher for the new headmistress of the Girls' School.—Referred.

THE INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

His Excellency laid on the table a despatch (which will be published to-morrow) from the Secretary of State, with reference to the proposed increase of the military contribution of the Colony. He said—I may say at once that it will be incumbent on me, without any unnecessary delay, to propose a vote by which the military contribution of this Colony will be increased from £40,000 to £40,000 a year. But it is only fair to the members of this Council, and, indeed, towards the community generally, that time should be given to examine the arguments contained in the despatch, and I shall therefore refrain from proposing the vote until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded to every member of considering—as I am sure they will consider—with every care and impartiality, the reasons which have induced Her Majesty's Government to propose the increase. I may state that several copies of the despatch have been sent by the Secretary of State so that every member will have an opportunity of obtaining one.

THE TELGRAM was received in Shanghai from Tientsin on the 7th inst., stating that Mr. C. M. Encarnação, aged 20 years, an employee of the French Bank at the latter port, had committed suicide by shooting himself. It appears that there was something wrong in the Bank's accounts for which the deceased was responsible, and he killed himself to avoid a criminal prosecution.

STORY comes of the recovery of a picture painted over one thousand years ago (A.D. 859) by Kanoaka, the father of Japanese pictorial art. It represents a figure about two feet high, every detail being finished with the elaborate care exhibited by the old Japanese masters on their choicest works. It has been said by experts that the genuine works of Kanoaka now extant may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and that the whereabouts of each is well known.

THE EXPENSIVE yearly festivity at the Canton Joss-house or Club, has since last week begun with the usual luxury, says the *Foochow Echo*. This festivity is said to be provided by the foreign hongs compradores, tea boys, godown-men, house boys, and Canton tea hongmen. The subscriptions are collected from each of the above stated corporations in the whole business costing them something over \$15,000, and it is based upon the expectation of a prosperous year, but who is to pay for all this now? We believe the tea growers, through the generous help of foreign buyers, through the generous help of foreign buyers,

THE NEW MEMBER INQUIRES.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the second reading of a bill to amend section 28 of the Public Health Ordinance. Its effect was to make burial in any of the cemeteries legal, it being apparently an offence previously punishable with a fine of \$100. When the Bill was passing its third reading

Mr. Justice Wise delivered judgment on a rather unusual point, in the Summary Court this morning (March 14th). On Wednesday he heard a case in which Tang Kit, contractor, sued J. A. F. de Sonnave, for \$30. Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Bowles defended. The defendant and Mr. Charles Mooney own a piece of land at the Peak, and each contracted with the plaintiff to build a house on his portion. This was done, but before Mooney had finished paying for his part he failed. Tang Kit therefore sought to recover from de Sonnave, alleging that the two contracts had been all along treated as one. In giving judgment his lordship found for the defendant, with costs.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 12th inst. There were present—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. Deane); Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. A. Lister (Acting Colonial Treasurer); Mr. A. J. Leach, Acting Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. P. Ryrie, C. P. Chater, J. J. Keawick, A. P. MacEwan, H. K. Kai, (unofficial members) and Mr. A. Seth, Clerk of Councils.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NOT "QUITE SUFFICIENT."

His Excellency—With reference to the minutes of the last meeting, now confirmed, I think it only right to state that I have received information from some members of the Reception Committee appointed to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught that the amount the Council was asked to vote—\$12,000—will not be quite sufficient to cover the expenses. I am in hopes that these will not exceed the vote by much—possibly \$2,000 or \$3,000—I am not in a position to mention the exact amount—if I knew it I should be disposed to at once move a vote for the additional amount, because it would be only adhering to the principle I have already enunciated, that I do not think public money should be expended until it is voted. Although I regret, for some reasons, that the amount will not be limited to the sum voted, at the same time I can assure you that for the sake of a few hundred dollars this Council—indeed I may say this Colony—would not wish that any want of loyalty should be shown to one of her Majesty's sons. I know it is the desire of the Colony to give a fit reception to their Royal Highnesses, and I am sure that in hopes that these will not exceed the vote by much—possibly \$2,000 or \$3,000—I am not in a position to mention the exact amount—if I knew it I should be disposed to at once move a vote for the additional amount, because it would be only adhering to the principle I have already enunciated, that I do not think public money should be expended until it is voted. Although I regret, for some reasons, that the amount will not be limited to the sum voted, at the same time I can assure you that for the sake of a few hundred dollars this Council—indeed I may say this Colony—would not wish that any want of loyalty should be shown to one of her Majesty's sons. I know it is the desire of the Colony to give a fit reception to their Royal Highnesses, and I am sure that

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trained last season, samples of which have been most favourably reported on both in London and Holland. Mr. van Rinsum, the manager, lately visited Deli and informed me that our tobacco would compare well with any tobacco there—he is confident of obtaining not only quality but quantity this season, and I have every reason to believe that his confidence is well founded and that we shall reap a paying crop. Things are in a very different position to what they were last year, as the Estate is now well organized and the coolies have had experience in the work required of them, besides which the health of the men is satisfactory which was not the case when the Estate was newly opened. I am informed from reliable sources that from 6 to 10 piculs per field have been reaped from Estates in Borneo—one (in its second year) expects to pay a dividend of about 20 per cent, and one in Marudu Bay, (in its third year) will pay 40 per cent to its shareholders. I consider our Estate is particularly well situated as to position and soil and that we may reasonably expect to harvest 7 piculs per field. Last season was an exceptionally unfavourable one, we were late, and the abnormal rains caused a flood which would not have affected us had we been in time as we are this season. During an experience in Borneo of nearly eight years I never experienced such a wet season as last year, still I consider our climate is admirable for tobacco. Personally I shall do my utmost in keeping down expenses consistent with efficiency as I am anxious to see this company attain the success which I am confident is in store for it, and should any shareholder visit the company's property, which is but 44 days from Hongkong, I shall give every facility for inspecting the Estate. (Applause.)

Mr. A. G. Stokes said that the reason the reconstruction of the Company had been considered advisable was—first, the fact that the present Company commenced operations with too small a capital. They saw the fault now, and the scheme of reconstruction was intended to remedy it. Instead of having two kinds of dollars they ought to have begun with four, and they would to-day have been able to continue planting operations without any necessity for considering further enlargement of capital. Their position to-day was that with the final call they had sufficient to carry on over 1890 and very nearly over the operations of 1890, and it was estimated by the directors, on Mr. Abrahamson's report, that the very outside only \$30,000 more was needed—probably considerably less, but at any rate something more than the present Company's balance. With this in front of them the Company had two alternatives—either to issue fresh shares in the present Company or to reconstruct it on the lines to which he would refer later on. The directors did not favor the first scheme, because in nearly all Companies, both in Borneo and Sumatra, the result of the working of tobacco estates showed that it was quite two years before dividends were paid, as there was nearly always a loss the first year. The second year, experience had shown that loss was about made up, but the working expenses left very little of a balance. But at the end of the third year there was a profit to be divided. If the directors had decided to issue fresh shares in the present Company it would entail a considerable period of time before they got any results from their investments. That would be obviated by the other scheme, one of the results of which would be, according to Mr. Abrahamson's report, that they would not only be able to pay a dividend of ten per cent, but also put the sum of at least \$40,000 to the working account, in addition to replacing any capital expended by the new Company on this year's crop. That, they would admit, would be very satisfactory position. Before further referring to the scheme he would read the draft prospectus. [The prospectus set out that the capital of the new Company should be \$400,000, in \$10 shares, 20,000 (A.) of which should be paid to the old Company in consideration of its estates, and 20,000 (B.) should be offered for subscription \$3 on application and the rest as required. The B. shares were to be entitled for five years from the registration of the Company to a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up. The A. shares to be entitled to a dividend at the same rate afterwards, and the residuum to be equally divided according to the amounts paid up, or carried to the reserve fund, as the directors decided. The prospectus further set out at length the advantages which the Company's estates possessed] Mr. Stokes, proceeding, held forth anticipations of 10, 20, and even 50 per cent dividends, pointing out that the results on other estates shewed that he did not exaggerate. The preferential dividend clause had been inserted because the Board thought it only reasonable that some inducement should be offered to investors. They would really have been amply repaid by the increased value of the estate. It consisted of 10,000 acres, bought for \$55,000, and since then had been sold for £2 and even £3 an acre, the upset Government price now being \$6 for uncleared ground. Their estate was capable of growing excellent tobacco, having been gradually improving for eighteen months—the most critical period for a Company to surmount.

Mr. Francis asked if the directors would take any of the new issue?

The Chairman replied that he believed they all would, although very heavy holders at present. He then proposed—that the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Henry Liston Dalrymple and Selby Darby, both of Hongkong, be, and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purposes of such winding up.

Mr. Judd seconded, and it was agreed to.

The Chairman then proposed—that the draft agreement submitted to this meeting, and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part, and The New East Borneo Planting Company, Limited, of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect.

Mr. Francis then, at the Chairman's request, said a few words. He did not quite approve of the scheme, preferring that, of reconstruction, but still he would give it every support. By the courtesy of Mr. Abrahamson he had visited the Melati estate when down in Borneo recently, and had found none apparently better managed (bear in mind). He had inspected many estates, but that seemed thoroughly well organised. The land was apparently as good as any in Borneo. As he had said in his address on the subject last month, there was evidently a great future for tobacco culture in Borneo. He had also stated that the Hongkong-Borneo companies had insufficient capital, and that there were difficulties to be surmounted which investors here did not understand. As far as he could see, that Company had surmounted those initial difficulties, although perhaps some of the expense was not unavoidable, and the result had been such that the new Company might rely on getting a very valuable estate, well worth the money asked for it. He would have preferred to have seen the present Company extended, rather than reconstructed, but hoped that the existing shareholders would have the preference in the allotment.

The Chairman assured him of that, and the meeting dispersed. A confirmatory meeting will be held at an early date.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the report of the Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1889, for presentation to the members at the annual meeting, to be held on Thursday, the 20th March, 1890, at 3.30 p.m.:

STATUS AND PRIVILEGES OF MEN-OF-WAR GRANTED TO SUBSIDISED FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS AT BRITISH COLONIAL PORTS.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies having intimated that the Post Conventions entered into between Great Britain and France and Germany will terminate on 30th April, 1890, the extraordinary privileges granted to Foreign Mail Steamers in British Colonial waters will in consequence also terminate on that date. It is satisfactory to be able to assume that the united action of this and other Chambers, at home and abroad, has been mainly instrumental in bringing about this desired change. (Appendix A.)

SURVEY OF THE COAST OF CHINA.

The withdrawal of H.B.M.'s surveying vessel *Rambler* and the consequent interruption to a survey, which had in part been very effectively carried out, has been the subject of somewhat lengthy correspondence between the Chamber and the Naval Authorities. In discussing the question the Committee gave due prominence to the magnitude of the interests involved in the trade with China, and persistently urged the pressing necessity for an early resumption of the survey. These arguments were met with the somewhat unsatisfactory rejoinder that it is not considered compatible with other Imperial interests that one of Her Majesty's vessels should be permanently stationed on the coast of China. The Committee, however, are pleased to learn that a surveying vessel is already under orders for the China Station. (Appendices B. & C.)

PINNACLE ROCK FUND.

This fund organised by the Chamber for the purpose of rewarding seafarers and others offering information as to the position of obstructions to navigation along the coast has been augmented by a further subscription of \$20, and with the addition of interest now stands at \$2 245. The absence of a surveying vessel has prevented its application to the purposes for which it was intended, and for the present the fund remains in abeyance. Though only one pinnacle rock was discovered through information supplied during the latter part of the *Rambler's* stay on the Coast, her Captain, Commander Moore, was confident that such a system of rewards if persevered in would prove very fruitful of good results. The Hydrographic Department at Whitehall specially marked its appreciation of the action of the Chamber by tendering thanks for what had been done. (Appendices B. & C.)

FEES TO SPECIAL JURORS.

The question of remuneration to Special Jurors has again claimed the attention of the Committee and been the subject of further correspondence with the Government. The proposal of a daily fee of \$10, in case prolonged beyond one day, was advanced rather with the idea that it might under certain circumstances tend to deter litigants from claiming the services of Special Jurors in unimportant cases, than that it would in all instances be an adequate remuneration to Special Jurors. His Excellency the Governor, when replying to the Chamber regretted his inability to meet their views in regard to fees, but stated that he had given instructions for the preparation of an amending Ordinance to the effect that no Special Jury is to be summoned unless the Judge is satisfied the case will probably present such difficulties as to render a Special Jury desirable. (Appendix D.)

NON-FULFILMENT OF CONTRACTS.

With the view of, if possible, finding some remedy for the present unsatisfactory position of the Import trade as regards contracts, the Chamber was induced to issue to Importers the annexed circular. The existence of the evil complained of was freely admitted, but the circular evoked little or no response from Importers, nor were any remedies suggested. Under these circumstances the Chamber has not moved further in the matter. (Appendix E.)

STORM-WARNINGS.

The desirability of the earliest publication of all available information regarding the probable course of typhoons forming in this neighbourhood, or at greater distances, was brought to the notice of the Government. The suggestion was very favourably entertained by His Excellency the Governor, and the Chamber informed that he was about taking steps to give due publicity to all obtainable information. The working of the Observatory in all its branches has since been referred to a Special Commission, at whose hands storm-warnings will no doubt receive full consideration. (Appendix F.)

REVISION OF THE CHINESE EMIGRATION ACT.

Papers drawn up by a Special Commission containing suggestions as to the revision of the Chinese Emigration Act were laid before the Chamber for the consideration of the Committee. The Committee suggested the establishment of an Emigration Department distinct from the Harbour Master's Office, and a somewhat less complicated system of supervising the shipment of emigrants, pointing out that, in their opinion, if hampered with vexatious conditions the traffic would be driven into other channels, to the detriment of the trade of Hongkong. (Appendix G.)

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has invited the assistance of merchants and others to take voluntary action for the purpose of stopping unnecessary labour in the harbour on Sundays. The subject has already been brought to the notice of the Chamber, but the same difficulty is still experienced by the Committee in suggesting any scheme admitting of general and equitable application (calculated to bring about the ends aimed at). (Appendix H.)

DIRECT CABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

The question of telegraphic communication with Singapore has again been submitted to the Chamber, and through the suggested connecting of a cable with British North Borneo has somewhat changed the aspect of aspect of affairs the Committee saw no reason to alter the opinions already expressed, which deprecated any appropriation of Colonial funds in support of a project the expense of which they considered ought to devolve on the Imperial Government. (Appendix I.)

CAPTAIN'S LIEN FOR DISBURSEMENTS IN PRIORITY TO MORTGAGES.

A case involving the above question was brought to the notice of this Chamber by the London Chamber. The case, which is interesting in its progressive stages, was that of the steamship *Sara*; tried before Mr. Justice Butt, who held that the Master had a maritime lien on the vessel in priority to the mortgages, and gave judgment in his favour. Mr. Justice Butt's decision was upheld by the Court of Appeal, but when the case was afterwards carried to the House of Lords, the

Judgment of the Court of Appeal was reversed. The difficulties certain to have arisen through this decision have subsequently been obviated by the passing of an Act on 26th August, 1890, to amend the Shipping Act of 1854. The amending Act confers upon the Master a maritime lien for disbursements properly made by him. (Appendix J.)

OPIUM SMUGGLING ON BOARD THE RIVER STEAMERS TO CANTON.

The representatives of the two Steamer Companies have addressed the Chamber on the above subject, and the difficulties which more particularly these two Companies labour under, owing to the abuses which have arisen out of the working of the Opium Ordinance, are fully explained in the annexed correspondence, and reports of trials. The facilities for smuggling it gives to those for whose benefit the Ordinance was originally framed, and the evils likely to arise from the unconditional return of all confiscated Opium to the Farmer, are also referred to. The almost unrestricted power of search which the Ordinance confers admits of general application, and, carried out as it often is in an arbitrary manner by persons ill-fitted to be entrusted with such powers, becomes a menace to the integrity of Hongkong as a perfectly free port. An amending Ordinance is in course of preparation which will doubtless deal with these vexed questions. (Appendix K.)

RATES OF POSTAGE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

The matter of Postal charges has again had the attention of the Committee and has formed the subject of further correspondence with the London and other Chambers. In discussing the question the Committee gave due prominence to the magnitude of the interests involved in the trade with China, and persistently urged the pressing necessity for an early resumption of the survey. These arguments were met with the somewhat unsatisfactory rejoinder that it is not considered compatible with other Imperial interests that one of Her Majesty's vessels should be permanently stationed on the coast of China. The Committee, however, are pleased to learn that a surveying vessel is already under orders for the China Station. (Appendix L.)

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Was inaugurated in London this year, having for its primary object the advancement of commercial interests in China, Hongkong and Japan, and as stated in the "Objects, Rules and Regulations," to represent, express, and give effect to the opinions of the British mercantile community in their political and commercial relations with the Chinese and Japanese, to promote and protect the trade, commerce, shipping, and manufactures of the United Kingdom, India, and the Colonies with and in China, Hongkong, and Japan. The Committee are hopeful that the Association will become in the future a valuable conductor, increasing as it will the opportunities of unit in unit, in agitating questions affecting trade relations between Great Britain and the East. (Appendix M.)

LIGHT ON THE GAP ROCK.

In reply to the question put by the Honourable A. P. MacEwen, the Chamber's representative in Council, on 13th February last, "What progress is being made with the Gap Rock Light-house?" the Honourable S. Brown, Surveyor General, stated:—"the preparation for the material for the tower and Light-keeper's House is progressing satisfactorily. All arrangements have been completed (including the preparation of the necessary plant, &c.) for commencing and pushing on the work at the Gap Rock as soon as the weather permits." The question of a Light-house Board was also advanced, and in reference to which His Excellency the Governor responded:—"The matter has come upon me too suddenly, and I have therefore not considered it sufficiently as yet. The gentleman who proposed it, I don't think I need have any hesitation in saying is Mr. MacEwen, and he will hardly expect me to give a final opinion on it now. Suffice it to say I have no prior objection to it. I conceive its first object is to see that Light-house money is devoted to light-houses."

LICENSING SHARE BROKERS.

The granting of Licences to Brokers is suggested in the annexed letter from the Colonial Secretary, and the opinion of the Chamber asked as to the advisability of such a course. The Committee are of opinion that a system of licensing would be desirable, but do not suggest any Government control over share transactions, as they consider that legislative measures could not be made applicable to the many ramifications of general share business. Though tentative efforts towards organisation have, apparently, been so far unsuccessful, the difficulty will probably be solved by the Brokers becoming a law unto themselves and framing regulations on lines similar to those in force on the London Stock Exchange. (Appendix N.)

ALLEGED CONTEMPLATED CONVENTION BETWEEN THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES AND THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

The progress of the alleged Convention has been carefully watched by the Committee during the past two years, and at no time have their efforts towards offering opposition to a compact detrimental to commercial interests generally and which has, apparently, for its object a long monopoly and the maintenance of a high tariff, been successful in accomplishing the ends aimed at, it is still a matter of uncertainty, but the Committee have quite recently learned on good authority that as yet no Convention has been actually

THE ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

Committee Room, Alice Memorial Hospital, Hongkong, 11th March, 1890.

To the Hongkong Community.

The report for the past year of the Alice Memorial being now before the public, the Finance Committee believe that the time has come for an appeal which they have for some time had in view.

Built by Dr. Ho Kai, fully equipped by a ready response to an appeal to the public, and opened on the 17th of February, 1887, the Hospital has hitherto been carried on almost entirely by funds raised by spasmodic efforts of the nature of public sales, &c., a method of supporting a public institution necessarily of a temporary character.

The large numbers of the suffering poor of all nationalities availing themselves of the Hospital's benefits, and justifying its erection, the confidence in itself, and in Western medicine generally, which it seems inspiring in the minds of the Chinese population, not only in Hongkong but also in the surrounding country—for not infrequently patients come from considerable distances—and its usefulness as a training institution for native medical students, already to a considerable extent being taken advantage of, combine to inspire in the Finance Committee an assurance that they may with confidence now ask the public to put the Hospital on a firm financial basis by the creation of annual subscription lists. They venture to hope that this appeal will meet with as hearty a response as former appeals have had.

It is found as a matter of experience that the large proportion of those most urgently requiring the benefits of the Hospital belong to the very poorest classes, unable to pay even a fraction of the ten cents a day nominally charged for food, but paid by comparatively few, which being the case, the funds of the Hospital have justified the admission of only the most pressing cases, many who might with advantage have been received as In-patients being treated in the Out-patient department, while Hospital beds have been unoccupied; and the development of this important department of the work must largely depend on the liberality with which the necessary moneys are supplied. Subscribers to the fund have the privilege of sending patients to the Hospital at all hours of the day and night. Admission cards may be had by application at the Hospital.

Subscribers may be intimated to E. W. Maitland, Esq., Hon. Treasurer of the Hospital, Dr. Chalmers, D. J. C. Thomson, or any member of the Finance Committee. Subscription sheets will also be found at Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co., Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., and Messrs. Kruse and Co.

An appeal similar to the above is being circulated among the Chinese portion of the community. In the name of the Finance Committee, CLEMENT PALMER, Chairman of the Finance Committee. E. W. MAITLAND, Hon. Treasurer of the Hospital. JOHN CHALMERS, General Secretary.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN NEWS.

A firm of Surabaya having need of a book-keeper, advertised the other day for one, on condition that the candidate should undergo competitive examination. It seems that, of late, the examination of the necessary plant, &c., for commencing and pushing on the work at the Gap Rock as soon as the weather permits to the tower and Light-keeper's House is progressing satisfactorily. All arrangements have been completed (including the preparation of the necessary plant, &c.) for commencing and pushing on the work at the Gap Rock as soon as the weather permits." The question of a Light-house Board was also advanced, and in reference to which His Excellency the Governor responded:—"The matter has come upon me too suddenly, and I have therefore not considered it sufficiently as yet. The gentleman who proposed it, I don't think I need have any hesitation in saying is Mr. MacEwen, and he will hardly expect me to give a final opinion on it now. Suffice it to say I have no prior objection to it. I conceive its first object is to see that Light-house money is devoted to light-houses."

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monopoly and the maintenance of a high tariff, been successful in accomplishing the ends aimed at, it is still a matter of uncertainty, but the Committee have quite recently learned on good authority that as yet no Convention has been actually

concluded to date.

The Government intends to curb reckless speculation in land. Applicants for leases will have to give security that they have adequate working capital for estate enterprise.

AMOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
Amoy, 11th March, 1890.

This usually dull, but so often turned almost topsy-turvy during the past month with weddings, balls, picnics and parties, and a good many sort heads are the result.

First our genial "Commodore" was led, or rather led, to the alter of Hyacinth, Miss Saunders, the charming daughter of Captain Saunders of Foochow. The ceremony was first performed at the British Consulate, which I hear was tastefully decorated for the occasion, with evergreens. Then at 2 p.m. the marriage was solemnized at the Union Church, the Rev. W. Jennings, Colonial Chaplain of Hongkong, officiating.

The church was beautifully decorated by the ladies. After leaving the church, the bridal

the shells took to reach the advancing rebels, and as evidently a slight difference in the aim would put an end to me, whatever might be the result for the rebels, I speedily descended from my look-out and sat down to the tiffin which had been kept waiting for me. While we were at the shells continued to scream overhead, and I expected every instant that the roof of the house would be demolished and the bricks come tumbling in upon us. This was the last I saw of the rebels, as the shelter from that gunboat and another anchored above the city seemed to satisfy them that they were not welcome in this neighbourhood, and they withdrew and returned again to Soochow, where they remained in a state of comparative quiescence until the following year.—"W. S. Watmore," in the *N. C. D. News*.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the members of the above Association was held on the 15th inst., at the P. & O. offices. Mr. G. E. Noble presided, and Col. Chater, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Carisle, Com. Rumsey, Messrs. E. L. Woodin, H. E. Wodehouse, J. Grant, A. Chapman, F. W. Gross, E. Robinson, F. S. Collins, C. V. Ladd, A. Shelton Hooper (secretary) etc., were present.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the accounts.

Mr. Woodin seconded. Before being passed, Mr. Cross complained that the introduction of the Kwoon Kwan Yeen Cup competitions had lessened the popularity of the other shooting parties, such as the Spoon competitions and the monthly Challenge Cup.

Mr. Hooper replied that the Cups were valued at \$550, and although presented subject to special conditions the Committee felt bound to accept them. He further pointed out that the object was to encourage match-rifle contests, but that Martini-Henry and other military breech-loaders were allowed points.—The matter then dropped, and the report and accounts passed.

The Chairman, in moving the election of Mr. C. V. Ladd as Secretary, *vice* Mr. Shelton Hooper resigned, expressed the thanks of the Association to the latter gentleman for his services during the past two years. The following Committee was then appointed for the ensuing year:—Col. Chater, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Carisle, Capt. Rumsey, Messrs. G. E. Noble, E. L. Woodin, H. E. Wodehouse, E. Robinson, A. Shelton Hooper, W. D. Braidwood, and C. Ford.

Mr. Cross then moved that a special meeting be called after the Easter prize-meeting, to consider the advisability of rescinding the resolution adopted at a special meeting last year, by which police under the rank of inspector, and soldiers under the rank of sergeant, were excluded from Association.

Mr. Hooper opposed the motion, on the ground that there was not sufficient ground for altering the opinion arrived at within the year.

The proposition was carried by nine votes to seven.

Mr. Cross proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee.

Mr. Robinson, in seconding, added the name of the late Secretary to the list.

Mr. Hooper, in reply, said that Mr. Woodin had rendered great assistance.

The proceedings then terminated.

The following is the fourth annual report:—The Committee have much pleasure in presenting their 4th annual report, to be able to congratulate the members on the satisfactory state of the Association. The sum of \$324.41 was brought forward from the last account with an outstanding liability of \$134.50 and uncollected accounts amounting to \$56. This year \$303.55 is brought forward with an outstanding liability of \$294.40 and uncollected accounts amounting to \$247, which is really converting a debit balance of \$54.06 into a credit balance of \$156.15.

The Committee desire to thank the many donors for their munificent prizes and donations to the Prize Fund, and to one Chinese gentleman in particular who presented the Association with the two handsome silver cups called the Kwoon Kwan Yeen Cups.

There was only one Prize Meeting held, instead of two as in the previous year, as the Committee were doubtful of an Autumn Meeting being a success.

There has been a competition held every week either for a "Spoon" or Challenge Cup, but the Committee regret that more members do not avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered for the improvement of their shooting.

The range, targets and plant are in good condition, and the plant has been increased, but the Committee think it advisable to write off \$100 from the Plant Account for depreciation.

A match between Singapore, Shanghai and our Association (to aside), took place in November, when Shanghai was placed 1st and our Association 2nd, which result, the Committee trust, will be reversed at the next competition.

The Committee desire to thank the E. & A. Telegraph Co. and many others for their kind services given to the Association.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

Receipts.

Dr. Jan. to Dec. 31st, 1889.

To Balance brought forward from 31st December, 1888. \$ 324.44

Annual Subscriptions 707.00

Donations to Prize Fund 28.00

Entries:—

7th Prize Meeting, including Pools ... 1,008.64

1st Monthly Challenge Cup 11.00

2nd Monthly Challenge Cup 47.50

Faki Cup 17.00

Kwoon Kwan Yeen Cups 28.00

Spoon Competitions 34.10

Ammunition and Rifles sold 516.84

Interest on Current Account 4.19

\$2,983.61

Expenditure.

Cr. Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1889.

By Outstanding Account from 1888 \$ 425.25

Markers Wages 102.00

Stores for Range 31.35

Stationery, Postages and Office Ex- penses 26.87

Monthly Challenge Cup Money Prizes 30.00

Ammunition and Rifles 395.25

John Andrew, Balance of account as per last Balance Sheet 12.40

7th Prize Meeting, Markers, Print- ing, Clerks, &c. 315.80

7th Prize Meeting, Money Prizes and Pools 969.34

Mat Shed 16.00

Share of Cup to Shanghai Team 50.00

Prizes 261.00

Advertising 54.80

Balance in hand 203.55

\$2,983.61

BALANCE SHEET.

Assets.

To Subscriptions unpaid \$ 247.00

Challenge Cups 500.00

Sheds, Targets and Plant 700.00

To Balance in hand	203.55
	\$1,700.55
<i>Liabilities.</i>	
By Sunday accounts outstanding.....	\$ 294.40
Depreciation of Sheds, Targets and Plant.....	100.00
Balance in favor of Association 31st December, 1889	1,306.15
	\$1,700.55

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.

E. & O. E.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1889.

Audited and found correct.

CHAS. V. LADDIS,
EDGAR B. SHEPHERD.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

The subjoined correspondences on the proposed new Article to the Chefoo Convention, has been forwarded to us for publication by the Chamber of Commerce:

The London Chamber of Commerce,
Incorporated.

London, 17th January, 1890.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

DEAR SIR.—At the last meeting of the East India and China Trade Section of this Chamber I was directed to send you a copy of a letter which this Chamber has recently addressed to the Foreign Office in response to an invitation from Lord Salisbury to state its views in regard to the proposed additional article to the Chefoo Convention.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) KENRIC B. MURRAY,
Secretary.

6th January, 1890.

The Most Noble The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c.

MY LORD.—Your Lordship's letter of the 11th December last, relative to a suggested Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention of 1886, regulating the conditions of trade between this Country and China, has received the careful attention of the Chamber, and its East India and China Trade Section.

In thanking your Lordship for the opportunity afforded this Chamber of expressing its views in regard to the proposals of the Chinese Government, and also for the copy of the Agreement forwarded for its information, I am to point out that, subject to certain modifications, the course proposed meets with the general approval of London merchants concerned in trade with China.

In the first place the Section is of opinion that the proposal that the port of Chung-king be opened at once is of immediate importance to British interests and will very greatly stimulate trade with Western China. It is therefore hoped that Her Majesty's Government will accept this proposal, as it confers real and tangible advantages beyond any that navigation of the Upper Yangtze is likely to afford for many years, owing to the natural obstacles presented by the river itself. The Section therefore regards as reasonable and acceptable the proposal that British steamers shall have access to Chung-king as soon as Chinese steamers are permitted to go there, and that "during the interval the carrying trade shall be done by junks, but under such a system of facilities and privileges as will as far as possible assimilate it to that now enjoyed by steamers at the Treaty Ports on the Lower Yangtze." While approving of this arrangement, however, the Section desires to lay stress upon the importance of securing the rights of British traders (a) to charter junks and to generally navigate native vessels under the British flag, and under the command of British subjects; (b) to re-pace goods at Hankow or Ichang by halving or quartering the bales for convenience of the up-river voyage (in view of the special storage required) without payment of any extra import duties. In connection with the latter stipulation, I am to point out that under the present Customs' Rules, foreign goods imported into China can be re-exported coastwise or up-river duty free, only, if in their original packages with original marks and numbers; and that these rules would have to be modified in the event of Chung-king being opened in such sense, as to allow of re-packing at Hankow of goods destined for the new port.

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The East India and China Trade Section of the Chamber, while appreciating the benefits that must accrue to British trade on the immediate opening of the port of Chung-king, are nevertheless strongly of opinion that the right to navigate the Upper Yangtze, a right which was only conceded by the Chinese Government after great diplomatic pressure—should not be definitely abandoned. They would, therefore, suggest that it should be waived for a period of say, ten years, at the expiration of which it should revert to British traders, who might then be able to take advantage of any possible change in the internal policy of China whereby a survey of the Upper Yangtze river, followed by the adoption of measures to remove the present obstacles to navigation, might be permissible; such measures would be extremely important in the event of the Chinese allowing a general improvement of the means of communication by land and water between the inland centres of population and the sea coast, thus affording increased facilities for the distribution of British goods to the large markets of the interior. The willingness of the Chinese Government to grant the concessions involved in the proposed additional Article to the Chefoo Convention should certainly be encouraged, but while securing present advantages, the possibilities of the future should be carefully weighed and provided for in any re-arrangement of Treaty provisions involving rights already acquired.

I am to express the hope that the considerations herein advanced will receive the favourable attention of Her Majesty's Government in the conduct of the negotiations now proceeding with the Chinese Government.

I am, etc.,

(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890.

DEAR SIR.—I have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of 17th January and I am directed by my Committee to thank you for your copy of letter addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, having reference to the proposed additional Article to the Chefoo Convention.

My Committee, while in no way wishing to deprive the advantages likely to accrue to British trade by securing another outlet for her manufactures, scarcely think the opening of Chung-king will realize the expectations of those who seem to anticipate a large immediate increase to the volume of trade.

My Committee entirely agree with you in thinking that the right of navigating the Upper Yangtze must not be abandoned. It is to be regretted that Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers at Peking was, apparently, not instructed to oppose the vacillating and temporising policy adopted by the Chinese Government in reference

to this question. Persistent obstructiveness at every stage of the proceedings has secured them a diplomatic victory which will scarcely tend to smooth the way for further negotiations at a future date.

Trusting that your suggestions will have received a favourable reception at the hands of the Secretary of State.

I remain, &c.,
(Sd.) F. HENDERSON,
Secretary.

Kenric B. Murray, Esq., Secretary, The London Chamber of Commerce, London.

THE PROPOSED HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following letter speak for themselves.

The Government appears anxious to effect a much-needed reform in one of the most important elements of local business and to remove what has long been recognised as an unmitigated nuisance, and "courteously" asks for the views of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. And as customary when that hybrid collection of respectable antiquities attempts to deal with anything of actual importance to Hongkong and its best interests, the Committee, in its own feeble way, tries to throw cold water on the Government's sensible proposal. We shall deal with this matter at length later on.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1890.

SIR.—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that His Excellency has under contemplation a measure for the licensing of brokers—not for the purpose of raising the revenue, but simply as a security for the conduct of those who act in that capacity.

His Excellency would prefer that the desired object be gained by an organisation among the brokers themselves similar to that of the English Stock Exchange, but as the movement in that direction which began sometime ago, appears to have ceased, and as it is moreover probable that in this colony any such organisation would in any case, have to be aided by a special law, he is disposed to think that resort should not be had to legislation.

Though the subject is not one specially affecting the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor does not doubt that it is one which interests them, and trusts therefore that you will have the goodness to bring the matter to the notice of the Chamber over which you preside, with a view to furnishing the Government with suggestions which the business relations of the Chamber with brokers of good standing will render of great practical value, (1) as regards the general question of license, and (2) if a license be desirable, as to the conditions on which it should be obtainable, such as the amount of the fee to be imposed, the security to be given &c.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. FLEMING,
Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

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Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

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Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hon. P. Ryrie, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1890.

No. 2491.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, to 1. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, or MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent per annum interest. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/4 per cent will be allowed to Depositors or their daily balances. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and Beginning of July. CORRESPONDENCE as to the business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China. WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1890.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } 7,500,000
PROPRIETORS }

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. A. MC CONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. Hon. A. P. MC EWEN.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. L. POENECKER, Esq.
B. LAYTON, Esq. D. R. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

LONDON: Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA; JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT.
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum
6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
3 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

DEAKIN BROS. & CO.,
ART CURIOS,
YOKOHAMA.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1890.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890.

WANTED.

A N AIRY ROOM in the vicinity of the Clock Tower. Rent not to exceed \$15 a month.

Apply to

M. J. A. BARRETT,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890.

Consignees.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM TRIESTE PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSAWAH, MOGEDDA, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "MEDUSA" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as "The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns," whence delivery may be obtained. Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

The Steamship "MEDUSA" having stranded near Suakin, all the Consignees of cargo shipped at ports before her arrival at Aden will have to sign a "Average Bond" before delivery of the cargo.

This vessel brings on cargo:—
From Calcutta and Madras, ex S.S. "NIOBE," transhipped at Colombo.

From Trieste, &c., ex S.S. "MARIA TERESA," transhipped at Bombay.

From Trieste, &c., ex S.S. "IMPERATRIX," transhipped at Bombay.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before noon on the 25th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "CARDIGANSHIRE,"

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON,

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. To-day.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "EDENDALE,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND

SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO DAY.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TIN AND LEATHER DESPATCH CASES,

TOURIST CASES, WRITING CASES, BLOTTING PADS,

CASH BOXES WITH BRAKES AND PATENT LOCKS,

TRAVELLING AND SAFETY INKSTANDS,

QUACKENBUSH'S NICKEL SPRING,

GUNS, WITH DAIRTS, TARGETS AND SLUGS; AN ENDLESS SOURCE OF AMUSEMENT ON BOARD SHIP,

AMERICAN SQUEEZERS,

PLAYING CARDS, GAME MARKERS, DRAUGHTS, REVERSI, CHESS,

BACKGAMMON, DOMINOES, DICE, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF GAMES.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1890.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship to the CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND

SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "MOYUNE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Undersigned before NOON, on the 22nd March, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd March, at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd March, will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M. TO DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

WANTED A MANAGER AND SHIPMASTER for the Company's Floating Hotel from the 1st of May. Applicants to state Salary required and to forward copies of Testimonials and references.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. BARRETT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890.

WANTED.

A N AIRY ROOM in the vicinity of the Clock Tower. Rent not to exceed \$15 a month.

Apply to

M. J. A. BARRETT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1890.

3, Beaconsfield Arcade,

Hongkong, 13th March, 1890.

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO., TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOODS.

Ulster & Inverness CAPES.
Cavestfield & Covert COATS.
Cheviot & Saxon SUITINGS.
STYLISH TROUSERS.
RIDING BREECHES.

Ladies' HABITS.
" JACKETS.
" ULSTERS.

New FELT HATS (latest styles).

RIDING HATS.

Single & Double TERAI HATS.

BOOTS and SHOES.
Gent's DRESS SHIRTS.

UNDERCLOTHING.

Travelling RUGS & MAUDS.

GLADSTONE BAGS.

PORTMANTEAUS, &c., &c.

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to indifference to all forms of worship that were not aggressive. Persecution and intolerance came in with Christianity, but against it, since alone of the beliefs of the time, it was at war with the others and sought their subversion. And when the Cross triumphed the victory lost little time in compelling the pagans to submit to the new faith. The history of Christianity since its establishment as the dominant religion of Europe, has been marked by intolerance of unbelievers, not because the genius of its divine founder's teaching was intolerant, but because the existence of Christianity, as a religion, was jeopardised by unbelievers or error. The case of individuals is not less affected by the argument than that of communities. A man who is tolerant of what he deems error, is, by the very act of tolerance, lukewarm in the cause of truth—he admits the practice of what may, in the end, drive out truth as he knows it. This is really the logical position of tolerant Christians. This tenderness towards error—this apology for unbelievers—will have a natural outcome in the persuasion that a knowledge of truth is not essential, for it is a confession that ratio-salm is as good a position as Christianity. Kebel's beautiful lines on the Gunpowder Treason, and in allusion to the Catholic Church.

As oft by all the pangs and fears

Fatal sinners know,

When for an elder sister's shame, the tears

Of anguish flow,

Speak gently of a sister's fall,

Who, but gentle love,

May save her at our parent's call,

The answer to prove;

may be appropriate in the mouth of one who was already fast hastening towards a participation in his sister's shame, but in the mouths of none else.

The point where tolerance to those who are radically opposed to us begins, is where enthusiasm ends, and without enthusiasm, not necessarily running riot, but deep and strong, no movement can gather force, and no faith stand its ground. If St. Paul had temporalised with the Greeks, if he had carefully sifted what was good from the mass of evil, if he had sought to distinguish the wheat from the worthless chaff, his labour would have been in vain. Such, however, was not his method. The whole system was condemned, the good with the bad, and the result is a matter of history. Impartiality has no place in the day of battle, "it is," says Dr. Wooley, "not only impotent, but less clear-sighted and penetrating than undistinguishing partisanship. Candour is sometimes treason against God. Nay, you must hit out right and left and not spare your friends themselves if in close proximity to the foe." Truly the only successful battle-cry is *vae victis*. When the victory is won and strong enthusiasm has triumphed, and the enemy has surrendered at discretion, then comes the day of the "just retribution."

Tolerance has become a mere catchword just as progress or liberty has, meaning nothing definite to those who use it, but conveying to others the idea of want of enthusiasm that does not promise much for the ultimate success of the cause advocated. It is a peculiar circumstance, of which the history of Europe offers many examples, that no nation ever became tolerant until its faith decayed. No religious country in Europe is now tolerant. Russia, Spain and Turkey are deeply religious countries, each in its own way, and any truer liberalism therein existing is confined to sceptics. We blame the Spaniards for their intolerance, our so doing is absurd, since their intolerance is but the logical outcome of their position; if they are to be blamed, let it be for their religion. The Russian is, if anything, more religious than the Spaniard, and, as a consequence, the most violent outbursts of religious intolerance are not infrequent. These remarks are directed not against Christianity or any other form of religious faith. Any belief which assumes the position of being exclusively true, or even of being nearer the truth than any other, must logically persecute, after it becomes established. That all such beliefs have done so is historically true. Every religion clamours for toleration when in the minority and persecutes when dominant. Every step in the direction of toleration is gained only after fierce struggles. Every free concession of religious toleration marks a decay in the militant spirit of the church which makes it, and every successful effort of propaganda is in a direction adverse to toleration.—"Henry Siedel" in *Sydney Bulletin*.

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

THE Custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form disagreeable and nauseous, but very useful, drugs. To what vast dimensions pills taking has grown may be imagined when we say that in England alone about 2,000,000,000 (two thousand million) pills are consumed every year. In early days pills were made slowly by hand, as the demand was comparatively small. To-day they are produced with infinitely greater rapidity by machines especially contrived for the purpose, and with greater accuracy, too, in the proportions of the various ingredients employed.

No form of medication can be better than a pill, provided only it is intelligently prepared. But right here occurs the difficulty. Easy as it may seem to make a pill, or a million of them, there are really very few pills that can be honestly commended for popular use. Most of them either undershoot or overshoot the mark. As everybody takes pills of some kind, it may be well to mention what a good, safe, and reliable pill should be. Now, when one feels dull and sleepy, and has more or less pain in the head, sides, and back, he may be sure his bowels are constipated, and his liver sluggish. To remedy this unhappy state of things there is nothing like a good cathartic pill. It will act like a charm by stimulating the liver into doing its duty, and ridding the digestive organs of the accumulated poisonous matter.

But the good pill does not grip and pain us, neither does it make us sick and miserable for a few hours or a whole day. It acts on the entire glandular system at the same time, else the after-effects of the pill will be worse than the disease itself. The griping caused by most pills is the result of irritating drugs which they contain. Such pills are harmful, and should never be used. They sometimes even produce hemorrhoids. Without having any particular desire to praise one pill above another, we may, nevertheless, name Mother Seigel's Pills, manufactured by the well-known house of A. J. White, Limited, 35, Farringdon Road, London, and now sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, as the only one we know of that actually possesses every desirable quality. They remove the pressure upon the brain, correct the liver, and cause the bowels to act with ease and regularity. They never grip or produce the slightest sickness of the stomach, or any other unpleasant feeling or symptom. Neither do they induce further constipation, as nearly all other pills do. As a further and crowning merit, Mother Seigel's Pills are covered with a tasteless and harmless coating, which causes them to resemble pearls, thus rendering them as pleasant to the palate.

as they are effective in curing disease. If you have a severe cold and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses will break up the cold, and prevent the fever. A coated tongue, with a brackish taste in the mouth, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A dose of Seigel's Pill will effect a speedy cure. Often-times partially decayed food in the stomach and bowels produces sickness, nausea, &c. Cleanse the bowels with a dose of these pills, and good health will result.

Unlike many kinds of pills, they do not make

you feel worse before you are better. They are,

without doubt, the best family physic ever dis-

covered. They remove all obstructions to the

natural functions in either sex without any

unpleasant effects.—*Adv.*

Co-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Hongkong Laughing Season. A Veritable Triumph of HUDDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY. The Fashionable Entertainments. TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! A Gigantic Whirlwind of Novelties, GREATER, GRANDER, AND BETTER THAN EVER, Introducing

The Snit of Humour. The P-quanity of Wit, The Avenue of Human Taste, The Spice of Novelty, The Chain of Song, The Precision of Dancing, &c.

TIME TABLE.

9.—Sharp the Fun begins 9.15.—Laughter 9.30.—Uncontrollable Laughter 9.45.—Interval for Recovery 10.10.—More Laughter 10.20.—Plot Developing. 10.30.—Shrieks 10.40.—Howls 10.50.—Convulsions 11.30.—Confusion 11.35.—Hysterics 11.45.—Sides Aching 11.55.—Home for recovery

Admission as usual. Smiling begins at 9 P.M. Box Office open at Messrs. T. K. & WALSH'S THOS. P. HUDSON, Proprietor & Manager. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

CATHAY CHAPTER.

No. 1,165.

A N EMERGENCY CONVOCATION of the above Chapter, will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 19th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, VIA INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship.

"CARDIGANSHIRE," Captain F. Davies, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAM-UL.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN."

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

453

N O T I C E .

T HE Directors of THE CASTLEWOOD PLANTING CO., LTD, notify that the APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES not having reached the minimum number required by the agreement, dated 6th January, 1890, they have decided not to proceed to Allotment and the Prospectus of same date is WITHDRAWN. All deposits on Application have been returned in full. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

454

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPTER.

No. 212.

A N ADJOURNED CONVOCATION will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially invited. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

455

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, E.

No. 618, S.C.

A MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 22nd inst., at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 19th March, 1890.

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NOTIFICATIONS.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

T HE Annual General MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, will be held at 7.30 P.M. on the 20th March, 1890, at the Rooms of the Chamber, City Hall, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and passing the Secretary's Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1889.

By Order, F. HENDERSON, Secretary, Hongkong, 11th March, 1890.

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WANTED.

A Second-hand English or American BILLIARD TABLE, with Pockets complete with SCORING BOARD, CYCLES, etc. Apply to B., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 18th March, 1890.

457

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

T HE KWOON KWAN YEN CHAL- LENCE CUPS, value \$200 and \$100 respectively. Also two Consolation Cups, value \$100 each.

The first Stage of the Seventh Competition will take place next SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2.15 p.m. commencing at 300 yards. Entrance Fee 10 cents.

A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 2 o'clock, to take over intending Competitors.

The Second Stage will be shot off on Saturday, the 26th instant.

CHAS. V. LADDS, Hon. Secretary, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 17th March, 1890.

457

NOTICE.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

T HE KWOON KWAN YEN CHAL- LENCE CUPS, value \$200 and \$100 respectively. Also two Consolation Cups, value \$100 each.

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CHAS. V. LADDS, Hon. Secretary, Canton Insurance Office, Limited. Hongkong, 17th March, 189

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"EDENDALE."

Captain Humphrey will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [438]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

STIMMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [447]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, AND VENICE (taking Cargo at through routes to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MEDUSA."

Captain G. Mettel, will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON. Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1890. [442]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain Cobban, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [439]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 21st instant.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [44]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PREUSSEN."

Captain C. Pohle, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [44]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG."

Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 P.M. This steamer has superior first class accommodation specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [442]

STEAM TO LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND MARSEILLES.

Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY."

Captain E. Weston, will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst.

This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for through passengers (First Saloon only), at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabins, Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [429]

THE "GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE, (taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND).

THE British Steamship

"TARTAR."

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above, on or about the 23rd inst.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1890. [393]

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"THIBET."

Captain W. L. Brown, will leave for the above place, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [451]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE Steamship

"MONGKUT."

Captain J. Fowler, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 20th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN-FAT HONG, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [441]

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"AMOY."

Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at NOON, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

STIMMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [447]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, AND VENICE (taking Cargo at through routes to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW."

Wm. Durdin, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 30th inst.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [403]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."

Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Foop. A Refrigerating chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1890. [384]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"WILLIAM H. MACY."

Amsbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [415]

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER."

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports, on or about the 21st instant.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [44]

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PREUSSEN."

Captain C. Pohle, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival with the outward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1890. [44]

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"WINGSANG."

Captain St. Croix, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 3 P.M.

This steamer has superior first class accommodation specially constructed to meet the requirements of tropical climates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [442]

NOTICE.

STEAM TO LONDON, VIA BOMBAY AND MARSEILLES.

Calling at intermediate Ports.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY."

Captain E. Weston, will leave for the above places, at DAYLIGHT, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst.

This vessel is disconnected from the Mail services, but has excellent accommodation for through passengers (First Saloon only), at reduced rates. Electric Light, Deck cabins, Surgeon carried, &c.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890. [429]

NOTICE.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'s Steamship

"THIBET."

Captain W. L. Brown, will leave for the above place, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at DAYLIGHT.